ing Their Facilities—Improvements Contemplated — Electricity, Perhaps, as a Motive Power—Possible Extensions. The Assembly Committee on Railways listened to testimony relative to the affairs of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company yesierday in the investigation of the affairs of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company yesierday in the investigation of the affairs of the transportation companies of New York. To-day the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be examined, and Mr. Wade, the counsel, and Mr. Nixon, the Chairman of the Assembly committee, will try to learn what progress has been made toward the building of an underground rapid transit system. The investigation will close with this session, and a report, based on the facts brought out at the hearing, will be submitted to the Legislature at the session of 1800.

Mr. George J. Gould, the President of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, was the most important witness examined vesterday. His examination began at 11:30, and was not finished until nearly 1 o'clock. In answer to questions put by Mr. Wade, Mr. Gould said:

"I live in Lakewood, and am the President and own a large amount of stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. I have been President of the road for almost three years, and I am familiar with its management and operation. For ten years I have been a director, and previous to my father's death for two years 1 was the Vice-President of the company. I have made a study of the subject of rapid transit, and have examined in a general way the underground systems in use abroad.

"The physical and business condition of a city are important factors to be taken into consideration in the transit problem. Here the great volume of business is centred in a small area in the lower part of the city, and the residence portion is in the north end. The great set traffic is in the morning and evening, when the people are going to er returning from their businesses. My father had the subject or additional and more rapid transit facilities underconsideration for

Mr. Gould said that in his opinion the construction of an underground road is perfectly practicable, as any engineering project is if there is sufficient money behind it—even the Panama anal. He thought, ho ever, that such a road would never be popular, and would never pay.

"It is practical engineering, but not practical financiering," said Mr. Gould. "It is not popular in London."

Mr. Gould had not been over the new electric underground railroad in London, but he knew that it did not pay.

"The people at Fort George on the west side," said Mr. Gould, "and at Fordham on the east side, are anxious to have the elevated roads extended to those places. I never received any proposition from Mayor Gilroy in relation to extending our lines, but I have had some negotiations with the Rabid Transit Commission. The Commission wished the company to lay a third track to Fort George and Fordham, but it insisted as a sine qua non that we should construct a track up the Kingsbridge road to the city limits. After examining the ground I decided that we could not afford to do this, as the district has so few inhabitants, and the construction cost would be so great that we would lose money, and the line would be too heavy a burden on the downtown roads. For years the road above Fifty-ninth street was a burden on the company, and at one time a meeting was held to discuss its discontinuance. We found that we could not discontinua it and tear down the structure without forfeiting our charter rights. We have been putting in a system of switches on the Third and Ninth avenue roads which are used for express trains without interference with the local traffic, and that as giving excellent satisfaction, I believe.

"I think that an elevated railroad, equipped with electric appliances, is the best form of rapid transit. Electricity has reached a point where it is practical. It is much cleaner and loss noisy than steam, and it sends to many of the narrow down-town of transportation. There is a system of Chicago that works successfully, bu

third track would expedite traffic very much.

"I have heard numerous complaints about overcrowding, but, as every one wants to go south in the morning and north in the evening, this is unavoidable. During the rush hours on the Third avenue road, where the crush is greatest, we run trains under fifty seconds headway, and I do not think it would be safe to run them any closer. I have also heard complaints about the lighting of the ears. We are now using oil. A year ago I was on the point of alopting a gas system for ears and stations, but now I think that clestricity is the best light. It is cooler than gas, I have examined storage battery systems, but none of them is practical. We intend to change the lighting system, and want to take the light from the same source from which we derive our motive power.

"Our company does not pay the city anything for its franchises, but we have to pay the city a very heavy tax over \$600,000 a year. The surface lines have an advantage over elevated lines in that they are not compelled to pay for their right of way. The city gives it to them, but we pay a large price for ours. Our legal expenditures amount to \$300,000 a year. We have a great deal of liftigation."

Mr. Gould said that he had not made a careful study of the selling of franchises, but he houls decided opinions on municipal ownership of railroads. On this subject he said:

"I do not believe in municipal ownership. I do not think it is a proper thing for the Government to take up. It should be left to private capital. A Government railroad is never run as carefully financially, or from a public standpoint, as one controlled by a private corporation. It doesn't pay in England has a delicit every year. Government ownership is a leaning toward socialism. Private capital hould be left to develop these enterprises, and should take the risks. We tried Government and the railroad too."

Mr. Wade asked Mr. Gould to give his opinion as to laws to prevent stock watering. Mr. Gould said:

"I do not think that capital would emba

Mr. Wade asked Mr. Gould to give his opinion as to laws to prevent stock watering. Mr. Gould said:

"I do not think that capital would embark in great enterprises if the investors could see no return for their meney, save six per cent, interest, and unless this return was guaranteed by the Government it would be impossible to raise the money to carry through great enterprises. I can see no objection to a law requiring that 50 per cent, on the capital stock should be paid into the treasury of the corporation. I think it is rather unfortunary to have a corporation water its stock, and I think that issues of bonds should be supervised by the proper officers. In Texas there is a law forbidding the issuance of bonds to an amount greater than the value of the road. It works satisfactorily, but it provents corporations from issuing bonds to improve their roadbed or railing stock. I think that transit companies should pay a fair percentage to the city. We cannot afford to tay over ten per cent."

In speaking of Government ownership of roadbeds which are leased to private companies, Mr. Gould said that he believed that such a system is in operation in Paris, but that its workings are not whichly satisfactory. No competing these are permitted, and the fare is fixed by the innuclepality and the corporation. Mr. chould thinks the Cantor act is not satisfactory.

On the subject of fares Mr. Gould said that

is fixed by the manicipality and the corporation. Mr. deadd thinks the Cantor act is not satisficatory.

On the subject of fares Mr. Gould said that the convenience of the neckel was a great factor in its favor for use as fare, as a less fare would necessitate the use of pennies, which would be cumbersome and awkward. Tickets could be bought in bulk, however, and thus this difficulty could be done away with. As it is, the Manhattan Hailroad Company charges live cents fare from the Battery to 179th street, a distance of 10½ miles.

The facts and figures of the elevated roads business, which the committee wished to get at, were given by Edward F. J. Gaynor, one of the auditors. Mr. Gaynor explained that the company operates the lines of the Nex York Elevated Hailroad Company, the capital slock of these companies having been exchanged for the consolidated stock of the present operating company. The diates of the Suburban flapid Transit Company, the Metropolitan Live Manhattan, Nov. 10, 1875, and the Suburban for 1880. In May of 1870 the Manhattan Company leased the New York and Metropolitan companies lines for large years. The suburban road was leased later. The capital sieck of the New York and Metropolitan companies has for large years. The suburban road was leased later. The capital sieck of the New York and Metropolitan companies has leased later. The capital sieck of the New York and the Metropolitan company contracted to par

GOULD ON RAPID TRANSIT.

AN UNDERGROUND ROAD POSSIBLE BUT NOT PROFITABLE.

The bonded debt of the New York company was \$8,000,000, bearing eight per cent, interest on the Manhattan Company's President Before the Assembly Committee on Railways—The Operation and the Cost of the Elevated Roads—Their Earnings and Expenses—Projects for Increasing Their Pacilities—Improvements Contemplated—Electricity, Perhaps, as a Motive Power—Possible Extensions.

The Assembly Committee on Railways lis—The cost of the system in all amounted to the Sheriff's trial in the General Sessions for the control of the system in all amounted to the Sheriff's trial in the General Sessions for the control of the system in all amounted to the Sheriff's trial in the General Sessions for the Cost of the Extensions.

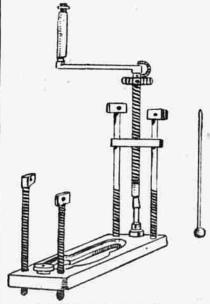
The Assembly Committee on Railways lis—The cost of the system in all amounted to the Sheriff's trial in the General Sessions for the cost.

"The great mass of the people of New York are not over intelligent. They are more honest than intelligent. We feel for them the same sympathy we feel for ignorance. The respectable people, if they would unite, could easily secure control over the misses."

The others examined were Isaac Niner, who has a grievance against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and R. S. Guernsey, who gave the committee a long document expialning how the present tax laws may be better enforced.

IS IT A NEW SAFE OPENER? A Drag and Drill Found Upon a Supposed

Burglar. The Brooklyn police arrested a man yesterday who gave the name of George Loomis. They say he was acting suspiciously at the corner of Washington street and York. They found in one of his pockets, when they searched him at the station, the instrument, a picture of which is printed. They declare it is a new safe opener, something that they have never before seen. The principle of the thing is old, but the instrument is a combination drag and drill. It



LATEST IMPROVED SAFE OPENER

is made of steel. It consists of a plate with a graded mortice for the insertion of the combination knob of a safe. It is oblong, and a

bination knob of a safe. It is oblong, and at each corner is a long screw boit, by means of which a great pressure can be brought to bear on a safe door. At each end there is a hole for the passage of a ball-bearing drill of a new pattern. There are three sheaves, so that drills of different size may be used.

Loomis told the police that he was an inventor and that the machine was of his own make and was made by him for entirely legitimate uses. He came from Buffalo, he said, and had no settled home. He was indigmant when he was told that he was held for having burglars' tools in his possession. He stack to the story that the machine he had was made for legitimate uses. He was photographed for the Rognes Gallery and was then taken to the Adams Street Police Court and held for examination on the charge. The police say they think he is a bad man and perhaps had something to do with the recent safe-breaking that New York has suffered from. He was very well dressed and well spoken, and looked more like a bank President than a safe breaker.

THE CANALS CLOSED.

A Failing Off in Freight Carried as Com-pared with 1894 of 414,712 Tons. ALBANY, Dec. 5. The canals of the State closed at noon to-day by order of Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works. Concerning the season just closed the

Superintendent said: "The reports from the canal collectors for the last week of navigation that ended to-day last week of navigation that ended to-day are not yet at band, but those received for twenty-eight weeks out of the twenty-nine weeks that the canals were open show that the total falling off intons carried on all the canals during the season of 1895 was about 10 per cent. In 1894 the total tons carried was 3.88%,500. This year, up to bec, 1, the total tons carried was 3.497,848, a loss in tons of 414.712. The clearances since bec, 1 will reduce this difference somewhat. In view of all the things that canal men have had to contend with I feel that this showing will be gratifying rather than otherwise to the friends of the canal.

A HOROKEN MAN IN LUCK.

Under the New Beat by Hudson County Freeholders He Gets a \$2,500 Job. The Hudson County Board of Freeholders held their annual meeting yesterday. Under a new law the Board is required to announce each year the appointments of all employees in the county institutions. John Boyd was reflected Clerk of the Board at a salary of \$3.000; John P. Smith, County Superintendent, \$3.000; Joseph M. Nooman, Assistant Clerk, \$1,500; Joseph M. Nooman, Counsel to the Roard of Equalization of Taxes, \$1,000. The office of superintendent of the new boulevard was created, and ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Coyle of Hoboken got the place at a salary of \$2.500 a year. Free-holder Eickhorn denounced the creation of the office as a steal. Director Heller said that the boulevard could not take care of itself, and it was absolutely necessary to have a superintendent. All the subordinates in the different institutions under control of the librard were responsibled. year the appointments of all employees in the

at the Sheriff's trial in the General Sessions for misdemeanor. After the revelation of case and freedom from care set forth by Under Sheriff Henry H. Sherman, there should be a competition for jobs in that department such as has never before been known in the politics of this city. Mr. Sherman was on the stand four hours yesterday, during which time the prosecution used every endeavor to find out what he knows about Ludlow street jail. At the expiration of that time it had been discovered that he knew there was a jail in Ludiow street, and that he had been there at least three times. What he didn't know about the management of the jail was a revelation. In reply to a question as to what duties of the office he did perform he said:

"I talked occasionally with the Warden over the telephone, and quite often when Raabe came into the Sheriff's office and passed my desk I'd ask him 'How is the jail getting on? and he'd say 'All right,' and then he'd nod and walk on."

The county pays Mr. Sherman \$5,000 a year. Court had been convened when the Sheriff came in and took his seat by his counsel, Gen. Tracy and Charles F. MacLean. Judge-elect \$6,000 a year. Behind the Sheriff came two faithful adherents carrying books and papers, and Secretary Strassner carrying a notebook in which to take a stenographic report of the trial. The city pays Mr. Strassner \$1,500 a year. After the Holstein delegation were seated District Attorney Fellows, addressing Judge Allison,

" We have subported the under sheriff for certain necessary papers and he has refused to

"We have subpensed the under sheriff for certain necessary papers and he has refused to produce them. This is a most remarkable procedure in the obstruction of justice."

"Your Honor," said Lawyer Mae! an, "It was because of the unusual procedure on the part of the District Attorney's office in a tempting to secure these papers from the Sheriff's office without consulting the Sheriff, that I advised the under sheriff not to produce the papers now. The er course for typophe prosecution is to put the under sheriff on the stand and find out what the papers are."

So Sherman was called. He is a pudgy person with pet petually surprised eyebrows. When in doubt he consults the ceiling, and having read the answer there, he becomes so pleased with himself that he is visibly embarrassed by his efforts to keep from bursting lawyer, and he hadn't much knack of answering questions. The greater part of the morning session was taken up in endeavoring to locate certain letters and depositions in regard to the custody of the Federal prisoners, Allen, Killoran, and Russell, whose escape on July 4, for which the Sheriff is now in hot water, is familiar local history. Furthermore, the prosecution wanted the commitments after recess, and also the rules of the jail. Lawyer MacLean promised to produce the commitments after recess, and also the rules of the jail as they were at the time of the except, if he could find a copy.

"That may be somewhat difficult," said the lawyer, "as new rules have been formulated since then."

The defence then agreed to admit that Rnabe, Schneer, Sehoen, Liebow, MeCabe, Bauer, Hartnagel, and Fiyon were all duly qualified officials

Since then."

The defence then agreed to admit that Raabe, Schneer, Schoen, Liebow, McCabe, Bauer, Hartnagel, and Fiyan were all duly qualified officials of Ludiow street jail under Sheriff Tamsen at the time of the escape, and that Fredericks was the cleaner and Feldhammer the engineer. This being duly set down, Mr. Weeks asked about the correspondence between the Sheriff and United States Marshal McCarty relative to the mysterious shaving of the prisoners. This is the correspondence:

U.S. Court Hors.

New York, June 4, 25

COTTENDOISEMENT.

U. S. CORET HOUSE

How J. H. F. Tomson Sheriff N. F. County New York

She on the 1st inst. there was committed by me to
the County Jail four personers charged with breaking
into a Post offlee. Three of these prisoners were permitted while there to shave off their beards and other
wise after their appearance so that it may be impossible for witnesses to now identify them and this
after a warning by telephone of their importance and
the serious charge against them.

I beg leave to inform you of this matter in hopes of
receiving an explanation or justification of the acts
of the jailer before taking other steps. Yours truly

John H. McCarty U. S. Marshal

Shempers Operac. X. Y. Jane 6 1895

John H. McCarty U. S. Marshal

SHERIFT'S OFFICE, N. Y. June 6 1895

John H. McCarty espire, U. S. Marshal New York

SHE: Answering your letter under the date of the
4th inst. I have to say that in as fauth as the fro
prisoners who shaved their faces in the jail had nothing of the kind upon them when scarched by the detectives and by the official receiving them at the lail,
their raro or rarors must have been brought to them
by some of the "Fight and Twenty" persons who
visited them with passes from your-sif. Respectfully,

EDWARD J. H. TAMSES Sheriff

V. S. Caurt Horse: N. Y., June 7, 1895.

Count House Edward J. H. Tamsen Sheriff U. S. Count House House, New York.

How, Edward J. H. Tamsen, New York.

She I am in receipt of yours of 6th inst., replying to wine of the 4th inst.

You refer to "Eight and Teresta" persons who visited the prisoners with passes from me. The stubs of the pass nook of this office do not show that passes for that number were issued and I would be obliged to you if you would let me have the originals or copies of the passes you refer to. Yours respectfully.

Joury H. McCaker U. S. Marshal

District Attorney Weeks tackled the witness,

District Attorney Weeks tackled the witness, asking:

"What conversation had you with the Sheriff concerning the Marshal's letter dated June 4?"

"I can't remember," replied Sherman.

"Can't you give us some idea of it?"

After a long consultation with the ceiling the witness concluded that he couldn't, but a little later, after he had been switched off on another tack and then back again, he said with a beaming smile that he began to remember.

"Thank you," saidd Mr. Weeks, plaintively,
"I recall now," said the witness, "that the Sheriff said to me after receiving that letter that he would send somebody to investigate the matter. I said that when I was through with my office duties I'd go,"

"Was anything said between you as to the statement in the letter about the telephone warning?"

Four times the witness opened and shut his mouth and nothing of any greater interest than the tip of his tongue came forth. Finally he said, "I had no warning,"

"That will not do," said the Court. "You "That will not do," said the Court. "You must answer the question,"
"I think I told the Sheriff that I had received no such warning," the witness finally said.
Q. When you decided to go to the jail did you know the names of the persons you were to examine? A. I may have: I can't say.
Q. On reaching the jail did you take any steps to ascertain whether the persons shown to you as Allen, Killoran, and Russell were really Allen, Killoran, and Russell? A. I can only state that I supposed they were. Warden Raahe told me so.
Q. Did you ascertain if there was a prison

only state that I supposed they were. Warden Ranhe told me so.

Q.—Did you ascertain If there was a prison backer? A.—I understood there was.

Q.—Did you try to find him? A.—No.

Q.—Where did you find all these prisoners?

A.—At the table, I learned that they were prison boarders.

Q.—You hadn't known that before? A.—No.

Q.—Prior to May 31 had you ever visited the 14H? A.—Yes; once on Jan. 1.

Q.—And between Jan. 1 and May 31 you never visited it? O.—And between Jan. I and May 31 you never visited it?

This led to an objection by Gen. Tracy and a long aranment, the lawyer holding that the sheriff was not allowed by law to mave any direct supervision of the jail and that he could not be held responsible on the present indictment for the alleged negligence of the officials unless he commed at that negligence with the intention of wrong doing. He was overculed. Mr. Weeks tried in vain to make the witness tell him what had become of the depositions he took from the jail officials after the escape. The witness's face and memory became as blank as the reiding at which he gazed.

Q.—Did you talk with Warden Raabe about the visitors to the Federal prisoners? A.—I did.

Did you know anything at that time about Vosburg? A.-I did not.
When did you first hear of him? A.bout July.
Q. When you got your appointment did you

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We are nearing our century mark and are always on the alert to select for our patrons the best values, finest designs, and at the lowest prices. Our contracts for fall Carpets and Rugs, made at the late low prices, are now the cheapest in the country.
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You may keep warm in a blanket. but blankets are not for street wear. Our aim in making this season's Overcoats has been to combine real comfort with real will tell you how well we have succeeded.

inectal value to Illine and Illack Kersey Overcoats at \$15 Men's Winter Overcoats, \$12 to \$50. Our W. V. Walking Gloves at \$1 are excellent.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway Corner Houston St.

eive any instructions from the Sheriff? A .receive any instructions from the Sheriff? A.—
I can't recall them.
Q.— bid you follow any directions as to your duties? A.—I can recall some. I revised part of the language of the rules of the jail and draughted letters of advice to the Warden regarding the management, and talked occasionally with the Warden by telephone. Frequently I talked with the Warden as he passed my desk in the office. I'd say, "How is the jail getting on?" and he'd say, "All right." I never gave him any special instructions.—
Q.—You revised part of the rules? A.—Yes, Q.— bid you know that the rules were promulgated by the Sheriff over his own signature?
A.—Yes.

Q. Did they differ from your don't know.
Q. Did you visit the jail before remodelling

Q.—10d you visit the fair before remodeling the rules? A.—Yes.
Q.—When? A.—Jan. 1.
Q.—How long? A.—Two hours.
Q.—Did you then inquire about inmates other than civil prisoners? A.—I don't recollect.
Q.—When you drafted the rules had you inquired? A.—Yes.
Q. You knew that there were such other prisoners. Did you draft separate rules for prisoners. oners. Did you draft separate rules for these? A. I can't remember doing so, Q. On the day that M. Wells took those de-positions did you consult with the Sheriff? A. —I did. Q.—Was that the Charles F. Wells who was

Q.—On the day that M. Wells took those depositions did you consult with the Sheriff? A.—I did.
Q.—Was that the Charles F. Wells who was clerk of the jail? A.—It was.
Mr. Weeks then read the letters quoted above, and also the depositions of Frederichs, McCabe, and Rasbe, taken in June, a month before the escape of the prisoners. Frederichs told of an offer of \$500 down and \$3,000 afterward if he would get the prisoners out, and stated that the money was shown to him. McCabe's statement was to the effect that the men had offered him \$1,500, and said that all he would have to do was to make it look all right.

"No; not for \$1,500 or anything else," said McCabe. "If any man jumps on me I'il blow his head off."
Further he states that Allen tol? him of a knife, or seissors blade, concealed from the authorities in the coat lining of one of the prisoners. McCabe states that the prison barber had been told not to shave the Federal prisoners. After they got in their work with the kolfe they looked like men with three days' growth of beard on them. Both men told Raahe about the effers of money. Raabe's deposition backed up the others. Across it was written in Tamsen's handwriting, "About shaving; take Hartmacel's deposition."

Q.—There were other depositions then? A.—I took Hartmagel's myself.
Q.—The United States Marshal denies that passes for twenty-eight were issued, and asks in his letter that the Sheriff furnish him the originals. Was this done? A.—I think so.

Three passes were then identified by the witness. One was for one person, another for twelve, and another for five, a total of eighteen.
Q.—Did you tell the Sheriff that twenty-eight persons were passed in? A.—Raabe about the passes were for twenty-eight.
Q.—Did you say anything to Raabe about the passes? A.—Yes, I told bim that Mr. Tamsen and none was to be admitted without a pass.

—I think not.
Q.—Did you say anything to Roabe about the passes? A.—Yes, I told bim that Mr. Tamsen said no one was to be admitted without a pass.
Q.—Were you present at any examination of officials in the Sheriff's office before July 5? A.—Lwas present when inquiries were reade.

locked up.

Q. Anything else?
This question and others along the same line threw the witness into a condition of profound regard for the ceiling, from which he failed to evolve any satisfactory replies. The witness was finally excused? Mr. Weeks read the jail rules, emphasizing those forbidding gambling and the furnishing of wine, heer, or liquors to the prisoners. At the conclusion Mr. MacLean remarked, sotto voce:

"Those are good rules. I drew them myself," Chief Post Office Inspector John E. Asha was on the stand just long enough to tell of the changes wrought in Killeran, Allen, and Russell by the process of shaving. The case was adjourned until this morning.

and saw that the city should not be a loser," is It good business to award a contract for \$12,000 when you could get it for \$5,000 less?

listing of usiness to award a contract for \$12,000 when you could get it for \$5,000 less?

Itself commissioner.

Answer his questions, "broke in Mr. McCurdy, sterniy," and saw that the city should not be a loser," is It good business to award a contract for \$12,000 when you could get it for \$5,000 less?

Itself commissioner.

Itself commissioner is add Mr. Telan.

Itself commissioner.

Itself co

MONEY FOR THE NEW SITE.

college of the City of New York Wants \$500,000 Board of Education Changes. The trustees of the College of the City of New York held a star-chamber session in the hall of the Board of Education, at 146 Grand street, at 4 o'clock yesteriny afternoon. The meeting lasted about fifteen minutes, and in that time the trustees passed a resolution requesting the Comptroller to issue bonds for the purchase of property for the proposed site of the new college, The ground consists of more than 100 lots, and lles between St. Nicholas Terrace and Amsterdam avenue and 138th and 140th streets. The

amount asked for is about \$500,000. After this meeting one was held openly by the Board of Education. At this the Comptroller Board of Education. At this the Comptroller was requested to issue bonds for \$29,893.33 for a house at Mosholu Parkway, Priggs, and Bainbridge avenues in the Twenty-fourth ward.

The only other business attended to was the reduction in the number of committees, which for thirty years has been nineteen, to five. The four committees on ley-laws, trustees, legislation, and school system are amalgamated into a "Committee on School System;" the four committees on supplies; the three committees on building, lond account, and other funds to the "Committee on Finance;" the committees on evening schools, course of study and teachers to the "Committee on Study and teachers of the Oher nation committees will be abolished. The Committee on Finance will consist of the Chairmen of the other four bodies.

It is proposed in this way to have fewer meetings and to despatch business with a great deal more alacrity.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION. The Board of Control Will Meet for Or-

ganization Next Thursday. President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued a call for a meeting on Dec. 12 of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association for the purpose of organiza-tion. The Board of Control, under the articles of agreement, consists of the Presidents of the companies forming the association. In the absence of any President the next ranking officer sence of any President the next ranking officer having jurisdiction over traffic will have authority to act for him. The first duty of the Board will be to select the arbitrators and to fix their salaries and that of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will be maned by the Board of Managers, which is expected to meet on the same day. Each of the nine systems is to have a representative on this Board, and the Grand Trunk is the only one that has not yet named its representative. The Vanderblit system will be represented by Second Vice-President Haydon of the New York Central, the Erie by Fourth Vice-President Coenran, the Walasah by General Manager Knight, the Lehigh Valley by Third Vice-President Garrett, the Baltimore and Ohio by First Vice-President Oriand Smith, the Chesapeake and Ohio system by Second Vice-President Murray of the 'Big Four,' the Delaware, Jackawaina and Western by Traffic Manager Hegeneau, and the Pennsylvania system by General Agent D. S. Gray.

Pacific Mall and Panama.

Another conference was held yesterday between President Simmons of the Panama Railroad Company and President Huntington of the Panama tallroad Company and President Huntington of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is understood that the disputed points have been settled and that the agreement between the two
companies will be signed to-day.

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by English and American Chemics in all continents other.

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HYPOCRITES, SAYS PHELAN.

SO THE EX-DOCK COMMISSIONER CHARACTERIZES REFORMERS.

He Makes Things Lively at the Investigation of the Commissioners of Accounts. and Calls Severel Men Liars Wouldn't Take an Order from Grover Cleveland-Riker's Island Crib Again-Money That Might Have Been Saved - Some Blds. Eg-Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan was the principal witness yesterday before the Com-

missioners of Accounts, who are investigating the old Dock Board. He was on the stand for nearly three hours, and when he finally gave way to an expert accountant, who testified in behalf of the Commissioners, Examiner Terry elegance. A glance at the line sat down with a satisfied smile on his face. When Mr. Phelaz entered the room in the Stewart building, where the investigation is being held, every one could see that he had come with > chip on his shoulder. Commissioner Terry somehtway proceeded to knock it off. There were hot words between the Commissioner and the witness, squabbles between Mr. Terry and Lawyer McCurdy, who was looking after Mr. Phelan's interests, and some side remarks on the part of an engineer named Klein. who had at one time been in the employ of the old Dock Beard under Mr. Phelan. Refere the examination was over the ex-Commissioner had roundly rated the reform administration, vehemently assailed the Commissioner of Accounts, and called half a dozen men liars and Previous to the arrivat of Mr. Phelan, Com-

missioner Terry called to the witness stand Clerk Berthold Sommers, who on Monday had testified that the Republicans were in the habit of asking for contributions toward a campaign fund. Mr. Sommers produced the check given by him to Thomas F. Egan of the Eighteenth Assembly district Republican organization for campaign purposes. In the course of his ex-amination by Mr. McCurdy Sommers acknowledged that besides the circular sent to him by the Republicans previous to the last election he had received another calling for a contribution to help defray a debt of \$800 incurred by one of the Republican organizations. He received the second circular a week or two after the election. Finally Sommers was told to step down, and Commissioner Terry called "James J. Phelan." Mr. Phelan removed his heavy top coat, laid it carefully over the back of a chair within reach of his lawyer, Mr. McCurdy, and, followed by a coung man wearing a pair of gold-rimmed eye glasses, walked across the room to the witness

Who's that with you?" asked Mr. Terry. glancing at the bundle of papers Mr. Phelan's companion held in his hand. "My private secretary," said Mr. Phelan. motioning the young man to a seat directly

back of his own. "I suppose he can be here, can't he?" Mr. Terry started off by asking Mr. Phelan what his business was,

That's bard to determine; it depends on what people think," replied the witness.
"Come, stop that!" said Mr. Terry, getting red in the face, "you're here to answer my ques-

Mr. Phelan bristled up. "What's that got to do-" he began, but Mr. McCurdy interrupted. "Come, come, Mr. Phelan, just be cool and answer what is asked you. There's no use beating about the bush here."

Mr. Phelan took a handful of papers from his "Hold on," said Mr. Terry. "Have you got to ook at your notes to see what your business is?" "I'll answer what I think fit," said the wit-

"I'm Treasurer of a lot of companies." "How many?"
"I can't remember." There were signs of a row, but Mr. McCurdy smoothed things out, and Mr. Terry went on.

"Now, Mr. Phelan," he asked, "can you tell us why it was you gave, while a Dock Commissioner, a contract for certain plies to A. J. Murray for \$12,000 when the firm of Powers & Co. had offered to furnish the same for \$7,000?"
"Because I didn't wish to award a contract to

G.—Were you present an approach officials in the Sheriff's office before July 5? A.—I was present when inquiries were made.

Q.—Of whôm? A.—Hartnagel.

Q.—Was Hardnagel's examination ever put into writing? A.—It was.

Q.—What became of it? A.—I think it went to Mr. Wells or Mr. MacLeau.

Q.—Did you tell the Sheriff about your finding these prisoners in the dining room after seeing them there that day? A.—I dld not.

Q.—Did you ever tell him of it? A.—I am uncertain.

Q.—Did the Sheriff ever say anything to you about it? A.—Yes, that they ought to be locked up.

Q.—Did the Sheriff ever say anything to you about it? A.—Yes, that they ought to be locked up.

Q.—Did the Sheriff ever say anything to you about it? A.—Yes, that they ought to be locked up.

Q.—Did you could get it for \$5,000 less?" is it good business to award a contract for \$1,000 when you could get it for \$5,000 less?" is ked the Commissioner.

"Who's accused you?" asked the Commissioner.

"Well, this looks a good deal like it," muttered the witness, under his breath.

"Yet the rity seems to have lost in the neighborhood of \$4.000 through one of your contracts," added Mr. Terry.

Mr. Phelan said that when a man named Taylor, who lived in Delaware, had asked him for a contract he had required a bond of him because he lived out of the State. Mr. Terry said Taylor hadn't got the contract till he had contributed \$500.10 Tahumany Hall, through a man named Fenton.

Who's Fenton?" asked Mr. Phelan, "I never heard of him."

"But didn't you tell Taylor he ought to have sent that \$500 to P'er A?" asked Mr. Terry.

"No. I didn't. Taylor told me he had sent the money to Fenton, and I told him it should have gone to the district organization."

"But you said you didn't know Fenton," said the Commissioner triumphantly. "You are a Tammany man, aren't you?"

"Who said so?"

"But you said you didn't know Fenton," said the Commissioner triumphantly. "You are a Tarim'any man, aren't you?"

"Who said so?"

"Oh, I thought you were, Judging from the interest you took in that \$500 contribution," i regiod Mr. Terry.

The witness said that Taylor was one of those honest countrymen who booked as though he had come from the West to be bunesed, and that he wanted to assist him.

"Fo you advised him how to get rid of his money," suggested the Commissioner.

Mr. Phelan broke into a tirade against the Commissioner and the reform administration, "Those questions show what a lot of hysocrites you are," said he; "the way you put your questions and the way you are rounded that belonging to the city and the taxpayers. Don't talk to me about wasting money; that \$100,000 appropriated for you is a sheer waste."

"That \$100,000 is about \$42,000 less than the amount you wasted on the Riker's island crib, isn't it" said Mr. Terry warming up.

Then followed a highly discussion about the useless crib built on the Island at a cost to the city of \$142,000. The witness said the crib was all right, as far as he knew. Mr. Terry replied that one of the engineers who had examined the crib had testified that it was useless.

"I suppose it was the engineer who was discharged from the Board for incompetency," put in Mr. Phelan, "a man ammed Klein."

There was a stir at the rear of the room, and a black-bearded man immed to his feet.

"That's rie," he shouted." I'm Klein, and
"Sit down, sit down," ordered the Commissioner. "We don't want anything of that sort here; and you, Mr. Phelan, be a little more



Purifies and Beautifies the For Massachusetts, thode Island, and Connecticut, fair, proceded by heavy snow in Fastern portloas. Skin by restoring to healthy activity the Clogged, IRRITATED, INFLAMED, SLUGGISH, or OVERWORKED PORES.

To overland the state and high westerly winds, dangerous on the control of the Season at their Wholesale Warerooms, NO. 771 BEOADWAY, Skin by restoring to healthy brisk and high westerly winds, dangerous on the

LUNDBORG'S



Luidhorg's Perfumes, etc., are always in chaste and artistic packages corre-sponding with their quality, which is unsurpassed, and make most acceptable gifts for any season and especially at

CHRISTMAS.

SOLD FOR SEL DEALERS.

careful. Mr. Klein resigned from your Board honorably.

Then he started off on a new line of questioning. He asked the witness why, when a man named Charles Du Bois had hid for the contract of doing the Dock Board's dredging at 104 cents a cubic yard, the contract had been given to the Morrison Bredging tompany, which hid 17 cents a cubic yard, and why, when Du Bois asked to see the contract of the successful hidder, Mr. Phelan refused to grant his request.

"I had a right to refuse," replied Mr. Phelan.

"The fellow was impertment."

"Isn't it a feet that when you opened the Morrison Bredging Company's hid the price was left blank, and you afterward put in what figures you liked?

"It are the read the testimony given by Du Bois that acids had been used to make changes which raised the price charged against the city.

"Du Bois can swear what he likes," said the careful. Mr. Klein resigned from your Board

the city.
"Du Bois can swear what he likes," said the "Du Bois can swear what he likes," said the witness, "He's a liar."

Mr. Phelan was then asked if he hadn't signed a contract to pay the dreiging commany \$2.50 a day for certain dreiging lasting for ten days, Mr. Phelan said he had not, and the Commissioner produced the record showing that he city had paid \$2.500 to the company for ten days' deciding.

days dredging.

In referring to the appointments made by Mr. Phelan on the Dock Board, Mr. Terry asked if they hadn't been made for political purposes, "You were ordered to make certain appointments by politicals, weren't you?" he asked.

"I've a certain amount of dignity, and I "Tve a certain amount of dignity, and I wouldn't take an order from Grover Cieveland," replied Mr. Phelan.
"But how about taking them from Mr. Crokers"

The witness denied that Mr. Croker had ever told him to appoint any one. There had been some suggestions, but he hadn't been ordered to do anything.

Mr. Phelan was then questioned about certain the New York County.

Mr. Phelan was then questioned about certain deposits he had made in the New York County Bank in the fall of 1894. He refused to discuss the matter, saying that the money was for political contributions and had nothing to do with the business of the Dock Department.

Mr. Terry then wanted to know if the witness hadn't promised to pass a bill for Contractor Gilles if Gilles would give him \$3,400. Mr. Phelan said the question was too abourd to deserve an answer, but that he hadn't.

"Didn't Gilles call at your office and didn't. you tell him you were not there for your health?"

"No, I didn't. I wouldn't be familiar with such a damned scoundrel and loafer."

When the Commissioner suggested that a stenographer had been present when Gilles called, the witness said that some stenographers didn't know their business.

The Commissioner then took up the matter of the rents, paid to the city by grivate corporations for the use of the city's water front. He said that no record had been found of such payments to the old Board, and that many of the corporations were now jaying their back rent to the present Board. Mr. Phelan said he didn't know anything about it, but that the reform Commissioners were rooting about among the musty records of the department to find something to kick about. As far as he know the old Board, had collected all the rents due to the city from private corporations.

Mr. Terry then turned 'the witness over to Mr.

Board had collected all the rents due to the eny from private corporations.

Mr. Terry then turned the witness over to Mr. McCurdy, in answer to whose questions Mr. Phelan made a general denial of all the questions asked him by the Commissioner. In answer to one of the lawyer's questions he said that he had saved the city over \$84,000 in the material used by the Dock Department in one year.

year.

The last witness called was an expert accountant in the employ of the Commissioner of Accounts, who testified that the city had been obliged to pay more for the lumber used by the Dock Department than was paid by private individuals using the same material.

A. M. on Monday. This was a good point for the defence, as Weinrauch, who was suspected at first of having committed the murder, testified that he left the saloon at 8 o'clock on Sunday night. Yesterday Schiller corrected his testimony. He said the man whom he met was a stranger, and not Weinrauch. Schiller was passing the saloon after the time flurger says he left it, and saw Burger and Engelbrecht drinking at the bar. He also saw them lie down on the floor to sieep.

John C. Engelbrecht, the driver of a beer wason, and no relative of the murdered man, discovered the murder when he stopped in the morning to deliver beer. The dog was in an ucly mood and would not go near him, although it knew him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schiman testified that she was in the saloon between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, when Burger was brought in. He seemed to be very indifferent. She noticed that he held his hands down. There was blood on his right band, in his finger nails, and at the base of his finger nails.

Louis Keissewelter and Henry Grob said they had heard Burger make threats against Engelbrecht because he had not paid him \$15 avich, he asserted, was due him for creeting the saloon building. Gustave Krauss, the expert chemist who examined the stains on the money, the gun, the knife, and on Burger's clothing, testified that some of the stains were human blood and some were only paint.

A few minutes after too'clock the State rested Some were only paint.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the State rested its case and court adjourned.

The cold weather, with temperatures below the freezing point, continued yesterday over all the country except along the border of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The cold bids fair to hold on in this There was a slight storm area over the take region producing light snow in northern Pennsylvania, in New York, and over the Massachusetts coast. There were also a few flurries of snow in this region, due to a depression off the coast.

There is no severe storm in sight, and the weather was fair all west and south of the takes.

In this city it was cloudy and threatening, with few flakes of snow, clearing at night, wind northerly average velocity 14 indice an hour, average humblity, 81 per cent.; highest official temperature 28; lowest 23; barouneter, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 2008, 31; M. 25,98. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sex hubbl-

12 A M 12 12 13 M M 13 14 15 12 M M 15 15 15 M M 1 Average on Iwe. 5, 1801

SASHNOTON FOREAST FOR PRIDAY.
For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, threaten big weather and snow; northerly winds, dangs rous For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut,

gina fair, westerly winds; colder in the morning

FOR A BIG JOINT PARADE.

PETERANS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH TO BE ASKED TO UNITE.

Yesterday's Meeting at the City Hall to Arrange Preliminaries Soldiers of Both Grand Armies Express Their Approval, The first formal step in preparing for the great reunion and parade of Union and Confederate veterana was taken yesterday in the Governor's room, City Hall. Between forty and fifty wellknown men met there in response to a letter ent out by Mayor Strong, Chauncey M. Depew Martin T. McMahon, Andrew G. Dickinson, Charles A. Dana, and John J. Garnett, and organized as a committee to begin the work of bringing the veterans of the North and the

South together. An editorial paragraph in Titti SUN some time ago suggested that the Confederate veterans in this part of the country hold a reunion in this city, to end with a grand parade. Col. John J. Garnett, who served with Lee in Virginia, and has been a resident of this city for the last twenty-five years, wrote to Tue Ser and suggested that not only should the Confederate veterans have a reunion and parade in this city, but that the Union veterans should have one at the same time, and be named the Fourth of July as the most appropriate day on which such a parade could be held. Col. Gar-nett's suggestion was read by veterans of the Northern and Southern armies in all parts of the country, and the idea that had first included but the Confederate veterans of this city grew in size and scope until it was decided to invite the veterans of both and make the parade the greatest this country has ever seen.

With a view of getting the sentiment of proms-ment men of this city on the subject, and at the same time of organizing a citizens' committee, nvitations were sent to about 200 men to attend the meeting yesterday. As the invitations were sent out only on Wednesday the attendance was not so large as it would have been otherwise, but nearly all of those invited who were not there sent letters expressing their nearty sympathy with the movement and their willingness to serve on the citizens' committee. Among those who were present were too. Andrew G. Dickinson, commander of the Confederate Veterans' Association, Charles A. Dana, Col. John J. Garnett, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Atmos Cumposugs, Col. William L. Brown, Col. Albert Stickney, ex-Judge Edward Browne, J. Pherpont Morgan, President Charles G. Wilson of the Beard of Health, Charles Stewart Smith, Rear Admiral Osbobe, Howard Carroll, Wilson of the Beard of Health, Charles George Ehret, Col. Richert Lathers, George Ehret, Col. Ruppert, James H. Breslin, E. L. Merrifield, E. H. Brockway, and Smeon Ford, Mayor Strong was unable to be present, being confined to his house with rheumatism. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Dana, who said:

"We all understand the purpose of this meeting. It is first to appoint a permanent committee to take charge of this proposed United Veteran's Parade, and then appoint an Executive Committee." Amos Cummongs, Col. William L. Brown, Col.

ing. It is first to appoint a permanent committee to take charge of this proposed United Veterans 'Parade, and then appoint an Executive Committee.'

Before this was done Col. Garnett read a large number of letters from men who were unable to be present at the meeting, but expressed their hearty sympathy in the movement, and their desire to serve on the committee. Among those who so wrote were William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile Bank, Tax Commissioner E. P. Barker, President Philip Ruhlman of the Fruit Exchange, President John J. Williams of the New York Metal Exchange, Col. John R. Fellows, President Henry D. McCord of the Produce Exchange, Francis P. Thurber, John De Witt Warner, Col. E. M. Knox, Samuel Sloan, John H. Starin, James Stillman of the National City Bank, Isador Straus, A. M. Paimer, Stanford White, Louis Stern, W. Enyard Cutting, Austin Corbin, Morris K, Jesop, Horatio C. King, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, William G. Choate, and Henry C. Miner. William G. Choate, and was himself made permanent Secretary. It was then decided that the Chairman should appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-five, which shall have the power of filling its own vacancies. From this committee, which will be named to-day, will be chosen a sub-committee on plan and scope and one on finance. The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to secure headquarters where the meetings of the committee can be held and its business transacted. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The idea of a mited veterans' parade has been received with great favor throughout the South, For the purpose of finding out how it would be accepted among the ex-Confederates Col. Garnett wrote som: time ago to Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant-jeneral and chief of staff of the United Confede at Veterans, of which organization Gen. John B. Gordon is Commander-inchief. Gen. Moorman's reply, dated Nov. 23, was in par

BURGER'S BLOOD-STAINED HANDS.

Evidence Against Him in the Engelbrecht
Murder Trial.

The trial of Frank Burger, charged with the

Care to be paraded for show or to show themselves, if it is the sentiment of the country that good can be accomplished by joining in this parade I am satisfied that they would be willing to do anything that would assist in a more perfect reconciliation, or would assist in adding

The trial of Frank Burger, charged with the murder of John F. Engelbrecht, the Secancus saloon keeper, was continued yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer Court in Jersey City. Justices Lippineoti announced that the court would sit until 10 P. M., in order to expedite the trial. The court room was crowded. A court officer said that almost the entire population of Secancus was there. Burger preserved his usual stolid demeanor.

Stelling Schiller, who was on the stand wpen the court adjourned on Wednesday evening, was recalled and subjected to a severe-cross-examination by Lawyer Otto Crouse. Schiller had testified that he met Theodoro Weinrauch Coming out of Engelbrecht's saloon at 12:15 A. M. on Monday. This was a good point for the defence, as Weinrauch, who was suspected at first of having committed the murder, testified that he left the saloon after the time flurger says he left it, and saw Burger and Engelbrecht drinking at the bar. He also saw them lie down on the floor to siecp.

John C. Engelbrecht, the driver of a beer wagon, and no relative of the inurdered man, discovered the nurder was passing the saloon of the murder details in the saloon after the time flurger says he left it, and saw Burger and Engelbrecht drinking at the bar, He also saw them lie down on the floor to siecp.

John C. Engelbrecht, the driver of a beer wagon, and no relative of the inurdered man, discovered the nurder was an outle to the prevailing to the defence as Veignas and the provided and the larged provided the mind of the saloon after the time flurger says he left it, and saw Burger and Engelbrecht drinking at the bar. He also saw them lie down on the floor to siecp.

John C. Engelbrecht, the driver of a beer wagon, and no relative of the inurdered man, discovered the nurder was announced that they would not go the republic would not be at all surprise to a particle and the republic was announced that the vice and the remaining to the floor to seep and the provided and vetains, and will also place the matter before the prevaili

all:

Hon. William L. Strong, Major. Hon, William L. Strong, Minor.
Dean Sur. Lam in receipt of invitations from yourbean Sur. Lam in receipt of invitations from yourself and others to more gentlemen in the Governor's
form, viry Hall, at 3. P. M. this day to discuss the
proposition of a remnton and perade of the vectrans of
the civil war during the summer. I heartly fixor it,
and will be glob to take part in arranchus for same,
and respect that a committee meeting at the rooms of
the Board of Trade and Transportation at the same,
hour will prevent my attendance. Never respectfully, This telegram was also received:

The Committee on United Veterion Parade, Governors, Room, (My 1961, New 1994), et al. Transfer Governors, Room, (My 1961, New 1994), et al. Transfer Governors, Room, (My 1964, New 1994), et al. Transfer for the committee. The proposed veterin parade has not nest certain sympathy.

J. S. normalis, Requirement Committee, The supposed vetering parade has not nest certain sympathy.

Mrs. Mc Milster's Divorce. The first decree was granted on Monday at

Atlanta, Ga., to Mrs. Janie Champim McAlliser in her suit for divorce from Hayward Hall McAllister, son of Ward McAllister. Mrs. McAllister did not appear in court, for deposition being read, as was Mr. McAllister's deposition. The final decree will be granted at the next Tommy the Man Dead and Burled.

he Man, died in the insane pavilion at Ward's siand on Tuesday and was buried yesterday, she was acrested a month ago for assaulting Withelmina Marshall, and while awaiting trial othe Tombs became insane.

Fay Leslie, known in Chinatown as Tommy

Wholesale Clothing at Retail. TODD, SULLIVAN & BALDWIN,

Manufacturers of Men's, Boys', and Children's Overcoats, Ulsters, Suits, and Trousers, will dispose of their

Corner of 11th St. SAVING IN PRICE WILL SURPRISE YOUL